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WORD comes from Minnesota that the Alliance papers which are not run by Donnelly and Fisk, his associate, have denounced their leadership and repudiate the sub-treasury and loan schemes.

"THE Republican party can look backward as it can look for ward, and that cannot be said of any other party," was one of Major McKinley's bristling sentences at Columbus, and it epitomizes years of political history.

As often as Chairman Jewett sees the announcement in county papers that the valuation of real estate has been increased 50 per cent. by the Democratic tax act, he must feel that the day of retribution is at hand for the gerrymander party.

It is probable that the alleged Attorney-general is anxious to establish the legal right of himself and the Secretary of State to amend the acts of the Legislature in order that they may annul any such Democratic blunder as the present tax law.

ACCORDING to Commissioner Harris, who is an educator of long experience, the South has made wonderful progress in the matter of public education during the past fifteen years. The amount of money expended for public schools during that period has doubled and the school enrollment has increased 100 per cent., while population has increased only 20 per cent.-which shows that public instruction is rapidly gaining on pop-

THE New York World is in a state of Projecting its political vision into the future it foresees that if a Democratic President is elected in 1892 it will be extremely important that he should be re-elected in 1896. This being the case it fears it would be unwise to elect Cleveland next year, lest the popular opposition to a third term would prevent his re-election in 1896. And the World actually discusses this question as if it had a serious relation to politics!

In organizing the new United States Court of Appeals, at St. Louis, Judge Brewer stated that it would be the supreme court for the great majority of cases brought into that court. So it will be in this circuit. The public significance of this statement lies in the fact that as the decisions of this court will, in a large majority of cases, be final, it will result in greatly expediting justice. The present accumulation of business in is three or four years behind its docket, and after an appeal is taken litigants are compelled to wait that long for a deeision. In the new court all appealed cases will be promptly decided.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican) takes exception to the assumption of the New York Times that the increasing number of foreign-born citizens is responsible for the prevalence of absurd financial schemes like fiat money, government loans and the sub-treasury idea, and shows by figures that those States where these heresies have taken deepest root are those in which there are few foreign-born inhabitants. The Greenback craze has always had the most followers in States like Kansas, while in States like Wisconsin, where the foreign-born population is largest, it had little following. The Germans, especially, are hostile to all visionary financial schemes.

PRESIDENT HALL, of the Missouri Alliance, and one of the prominent men in the organization, has issued a manifesto to the order declaring that members of the Alliance in Missouri who use the organization to promote the People's-party movement will be excommunicated. He calls attention to the fact that the Alliance obligation requires the organization to remain non-partisan; consequently any attempt to make the Alliance an adjunct of the People's party is a violation of the laws of the order. Mr. Hall is a prominent Democrat, and the disposition to use the Alliance in that State to build up the Weaver-Peffer party is regarded with great disfavor. Such an alliance as President Hall believes in would have no charms for the farmer who farms with his jaws.

On Tuesday next John Bardsley, Philadelphia's defaulting city treasurer, will be arraigned for sentence on the indictments to which he has pleaded guilty. At that time he will present a statement of his financial transactions, which will be partly a confession and partly a defense. Of course he cannot deny that he has misappropriated and lost very large sums of public money. He has already pleaded guilty to that. But it is under-

ing the city against loss. If this is so he ought, under the recent instruction of a Democratic judge in the case of a defaulting Democratic State Treasurer. to go free of punishment. The instruction of the Missouri judge was that if a public official appropriates public money to his own use with the intention of replacing it, it is no crime. But that kind of law will not go in Philadelphia.

OHIO THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The unanimous nomination of Major

McKinley for Governor by the Repub-

icans of Ohio makes that State the battle-ground for the year 1891. There will be elections in New York, Massachusetts and Iowa, which will be important, but the campaign in Ohio wil attract public attention not only in this country, but in Europe and Canada. Major McKinley stands as the exponent of the present tariff act in a State which, while it is Republican in years of active campaigns, is close. Of late the preponderance has been with the Republicans, but from 1872 to 1882 it was nearly as often Democratic as Republican. The Republicans are perfeetly willing to have the issue fought on the merits of the present tariff act, pure and simple, in Ohio, with Major McKinley as a candidate. I deed, in a local campaign, with a man of positive convictions and un questioned integrity and popularity like Major McKinley for the standard-bearer, and with the harmony and enthusiasi which prevails in the Republican ranks, the conditions are favorable for success Just now the Democratic press in cer tain quarters are conceding the State to the Republicans on the ground that they will have all the money that is necessary to carry it. When it comes to money, the Democratic press should be silent, since the leaders of that party ave not only the United States upor which to draw, but the manufacturers abroad. There can be no doubt that they will contribute liberally if they can be made to believe, as do many English papers, that the free-trade party can be successful in the next general election and that the Ohio contest will go far to settle the battle of 1892. If the Republicans had no other hope of Ohio this fall than that of a large campaign fund they would not be as hopeful as they are. They rely upon the strength of their position and the intelligence of the people—upon a full and able discussion of the tariff issue. Just now the Republicans are very confident. They have reason to be, but they should not make the mistake of overconfidence in their leader and the dissensions of the enemy. They must fight the battle with relentless energy, as is the wont of Republicans in Ohio when they win. There is every reason to believe that they will do this, and that under the inspiration of Major McKinley they will achieve a triumph the influence of which will be felt all along the line in the campaign of 1892.

THE TIN-PLATE IN ENGLAND. The American free-trader has been laboring to persuade the American people that the United States can never supply its own market with tin-plates. Without explaining the process he would have us all believe that the enterprise and industrial skill of this country cannot roll iron and steel into thin plates and dip these plates into a pot of melted tin and thus make tin-plates. The advocate of British interests and the trade journals in England take a different view of the case. Twenty years ago they might have been as badly deceived as the free-trade editors in the United States now appear to be, but they have learned wisdom from sad experience. They have learned that what other people can do in the line of manufactures, the Americans, in whatever they have earnestly undertaken, have done quite as well, and often a little better than Europe. British papers have no doubt regarding the ability of the capital and brains of the United States to manu-

No mole would be so blind as not to disern the gravity of the danger which lies in the direction of doing anything at all except promptly and energetically in the way of quick reduction of makers' prices. Here is the proposition placed before you for consideration by Mr. McKinley. He says: "We want to keep the Welsh tinlates out of America and make them in America. Therefore, we raise the price about 5 shillings per box, which will make the duty collected on plates about \$15,000,-000, or £3,000,000 sterling in all. We (America) are content to pay this duty for a few years while we develop our new tin-plate

to effect two things: To keep up the consumption.

(b) To render American competition diffi-America has artificially increased the price of tin-plate; you must at once reduce it in every possible way. Every move in this direction increases your prospect of saving the trade and choking off native mills for a year or two, when the McKinley bill may be repealed. Every move, such as the closing of mills for a month, or other unnatural and perfectly ineffectual dodge,

That is, let the men in Wales who own the tin-plate monopoly put down prices for a year or two, so that American mills cannot be established, and trust to the free-traders in the American Congress to put tin-plates on the free list and thus enable the Welsh manufacturers to establish their monopoly and put up the prices when competition is made impossible. In this connection

What they (the Welsh makers) should aim at is not the maintenance of prices by artificial and inefficient means, but to so cheapen the cost of production as to bid defiance to the whole world under any conceivable conditions. The Americans, if and when they go into the business fully. will do so on new lines, and particularly will use machinery and improved appliances in every process. The Welshmen must do the same if they really mean to retain command of the industry. There is no alternative. If they stand still and rely upon the old-fashioned way of doing things they will be stranded high and dry, where-

The organs of the British iron-masters know all about it, in which respect they differ from their Anglomaniac allies in

iron since 1868, and therefrom they know what will come about if American skill and enterprise take up tin-plate-making in earnest. The Financial Times, of London, also understands the situation, as may be seen from the following ex-

On the one hand we hear that millions of dollars have already been invested in plant, and that tin-plate-making is about to boor in Yankeeland; on the other, we are tol that not a sheet of tin-plate has been made there, or will be made there for years. Doubtless the truth lies somewhere be tween these two extremes. As yet the elforts in this direction made in the States are perhaps chiefly tentative, but few peo ple doubt that sooner or later they will be crowned with success. Raw materials, capital and technical skill are all at hand, or can be easily obtained. Time alone is wanting to build up the industry, but it is to be feared that the Welsh manufacturers are deceiving themselves if they imagine that a decade must elapse before any impression can be made on their business by rivals across the water. A year or two however, will certainly intervene before the competition can be really dangerous. Long ere that time it is to be hoped that the American people will have torn up the McKinley law root and branch, or at least have pruned it judiciously. Signs are not wanting that this will come about. The Welsh manufacturers have some strongsiding champions in Chicago and elsewhere

This is but a repetition of the opinions of the two journals previously quoted and a further admission of American skill and enterprise. It is also a declaration that their only hope is that the next President and Congress will be free-traders and abolish the duties on tin-plate and thus protect a British monopoly by choking off American competitors. It is an open assumption that the Democratic and free-trade party in the United States is an all upon which a British monopoly depends to prevent the building up of an industry which will support at least fifty thousand families. The free-trade allies of British monopolies seem not to recognize the fact that the 116th anniversary of American independence from

GOVERNOR GRAY'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM. In furtherance of Governor Gray's presidential boom, his literary bureau in this city continues to send out very picturesque accounts of his rare intellectual gifts, his great qualities as statesman and his overwhelming popularity. From a letter in the Louisville Courier-Journal we learn that the Governor's modesty and self-abnegation lead him to discourage rather than encourage efforts in his behalf. We are given to understand that the rule of his political life has been that the office should seek the man, rather than the man the office. His modesty seems to be causing some embarrassment to his friends, for the correspondent says that "in refusing to declare his intentions he has forced some of his more zealous, and possibly less discreet, friends to say that he will be a candidate, and to urge members of the party in other States to do what they can in his imterest." When a statesman holds himself above the arts of petty politics and turns his back on the political honors which pursue him he cannot complain if his enthusiastic friends, knowing his merits and his modesty, organize in his interest. Thus it may happen that the Governor may be compelled to become a candidate even against his own wishes. The cheerfulness with which has in past years sacrificed hi private wishes to the welfare of the country justifies a belief that if nominated next year for President, or even for Vice-president, he will again pu personal feelings aside and allow his party to do with him as they wish. This habit of self-abnegation, so rare among professional politicians, is one of th sure signs that Governor Gray is

statesman of a superior order. Among other picturesque statements in the letter referred to is one that, when Governor Gray was elected to that office "he came into office with a majority that exceeded that of Cleveland and Hendricks, who were voted for at the same election, by nearly or quite a thousand votes." This statement has been made before, probably by the same correspondent, and shown to be untrue. Gov. Gray received 245,140 votes, while Mr. Cleveland received 244,900. His ma jority over Cleveland therefore was 240 instead of "nearly or quite a thousand." But the correspondent forgot to mention that Governor Gray ran behind the rest of the Democratic State ticket in 1884, viz., 336 votes behind General Manson, who ran for Lieutenantgovernor; 628 votes behind John J. Cooper, who ran for Treasurer of State; fifty-six votes behind James H. Rice, who ran for Auditor of States 147 votes behind F. T. Hord, who rat for Attorney-general; 648 votes behind John W. Holcombe, who ran for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and 334 votes behind John W. Kern, who ran for Reporter of the Supreme Court. As the Governor is discouraging the efforts of his friends to bring him out as a candidate he will no doubt thank the Jour nal for presenting these figures as an offset to the claim of his unbounded

popularity.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY. The outflow of gold, which has no practically ceased, amounting to \$60, 000,000 in the past few weeks, has not disturbed the rather sensitive equanimity of Eastern financiers or the broader confidence of the business of the country. In any other country such an outflow of the money of commerce would have led to serious complications. Even in England it might have produced a panic if it could not have been checked by an advance of the rates of discount by the Bank of England. A few years ago it would have produced a stringency in the money market in this country which would have seriously disturbed general business, if it did not produce a panic. But now it has occasioned nothing like distrust, and no stringency in the money market. In fact, call loans commanded lower rates of discount when the outflow ceased than when it began, indicating that the movement had not affected financial confidence Several things conspired to give confidence. The steady crease of the value of the exports of

cent, on steel rails to 40 per cent, on pig- | which existed thirty-odd years ago, when the country purchased in foreign markets the larger part of its manufactures and the total value of imports largely exceeded the value of exports, the loss of so much gold in a brief period would have resulted in a panic. With the prospect that the balance of trade would be largely in favor of the United States, and that the gold exported would eventually come back to pay for American products, the outflow occasioned no anxiety. Such a change is the result of the protective policy, and is one of the many evidences of its

> But the special feature which gives strength to the financial position this season is not in the vaults of banks or safe-deposits, but on the broad acres of the West upon which the wheat has been growing in a manner to justify the expectation of an abundant harvest. The crop failure abroad has led Europe to look to the growing crop of America with solicitude. The man whose wealth is in railroad properties, stocks, bonds and merchandise saw in the wheat fields of the West the favorable solution of the financial question. Never were crop reports so eagerly scanned, for never before was it so fully realized that they carried the financial fortunes of the country. Week after week, as the reports continued to be favorable, financial men became more and more confident of a favorable outcome. The loss of ten or twelve millions of gold a week was viewed with serenity, because they knew that in a few weeks this gold would come back to purchase the newly produced wealth of the American wheat fields.

THE value of the export of cattle during May, 1891, was but a little more than half as great as it was during the corresponding month of 1890. The falling off British dictation occurs two weeks from | is probably due to the fact that the price of cattle has so advanced in this country that it is not profitable to export them. When cattle were shipped to Europe in large quantities, the prices were so low here that farmers could not afford to raise them. When the price advanced to a point where stock-raising became profitable, the demand abroad fell off because the American cattle and beef came into direct competition with those from Australia, South America and other lands. When these countries can furnish cattle cheaper, they make the foreign price. The main market, and always the best market for cattle and all farm staples, is the United States, because it is a constant market and competition is confined to American producers. It is, therefore, better than all "the markets of the world." This fact should be borne in mind when the free-trade orator, whether he appears in the importers' tract of the Tariff-reform Club in New York, heretofore furnished by the Cobden Club of London, or in the person of Grover Cleveland or Jerry Simpson, with the old story that it would be so much better for the farmer to depend upon the markets of the world and load a ship with his produce, take it to England or Germany and exchange it for clothing and such articles as he needs-just as the farmer of fifty years ago took his wagon-load of wheat to the nearest village and exchanged it at 40 cents a bushel for cotton at twenty cents a yard and brown sugar at 12 cents a pound.

> THE Governor of Michigan, who is a Democrat, has vetoed a bill recently passed by the Legislature to provide for the publication of school-books by the State. In his veto message, after citing the case of California and the failure of the State publishing scheme there, he says: "It is not so much uniformity that is needed as that satisfactory textbooks at a fair cost may be furnished to the scholars. Under the bill choice is taken away from the people, whereas now they can avail themselves of all improvements in school literature or any reduction in price from competition. The present law in Michigan provides or free school-books, leaving the choice of books optional with the local authorities. This is the true system, and the Governor was wise in refusing to exchange it for any other. State uniformity in text-books is not desirable, and it is made still more undesirable when, as in this State, it is coupled with a system which aims at cheap books instead of

> good ones. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER is spending a few days in the city looking after some private business and greeting old friends. Later in the season he will take a vacation in New England. Those who know Mr. Miller's professional habits know him to be a very hard worker, and he has carried his habits of industry with him to Washington. The law department of the government makes less show than any other, but it is a very important one and full of opportunities for hard work. During the present administration it has had to deal with several very important questions, some of them entirely new. It has also given special attention to the enforcement of law in the South, the result being several indictments and convictions that are likely to have a very beneficial effect in that portion of the country. There is no danger of the attorney-generalship becoming a sinecure during Mr. Miller's incumbency of the office.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. DADY BROOKE was a great "catch" in her girlhood. She was then the pretty Miss laynard, with a large fortune and a host

of suitors. GODDARD CLARKE, the juryman who created a sensation by questioning the Prince of Wales, is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. BOTH of Henry Irving's sons have

younger, Lawrence, had originally intended to enter the diplomatic service. For about twenty-one years General Butler, S. M. Allen and others have been engaged in collecting subscriptions for a monument to Miles Standish, and \$35,000

definitely decided to go upon the stage. The

has been raised. THE condition of Prince George, second son of the Czar, according to late reports, is extremely discouraging. Both lungs are now said to be diseased. The young man's return to St. Petersburg has been postponed

was the beau ideal of the Irish gentleman in fiction—proud, rollicking, witty, ever ready for a fight, but always on the side of the oppressed, beloved by his friends and honored by his foes.

ALEXANDER H. MCGUFFEY, the author of the famous spelling-book that has brought knowledge and wee to millions of children. is yet living in Cincinnati, and declares that the work brought him but \$500 when published fifty-four years ago.

THE favorite wife of the Turkish Sultan is said to be Flora Collin, once a poor girl and the daughter of a French coal miner. She was placed with a famous French dressmaker, who sent her to Constantino-ple with dresses ordered by the Sultan's

DR. MATHEWS, a Biblical scholar, seems to be authority for calling mosquitoes the terrors of the night. In his famous "Bug Bible," 1551, he rendered "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night," in the 91st Psalm, "Thou shalt not be afraid of the ougges by night."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, while a member of a band of art students at Barbizon years ago, the question arose as to which one of their number could best be spared by the world. The vote was unanimous in favor of Stevenson. He has contradicted the wisdom of their choice somewhat emphatically.

SPURGEON'S first convert was a woman. Disraeli attributed his success in life to an other woman. Still another ruled England when all this was going on, and others still set the Tranbycroft scandal going, un-crowned Parnell and retired Sir Charles Dilke. This is evidently woman's inning in the tight little isle,

MISS LEITER, of Chicago, seems to be carrying London society by storm this journey. Her presence and costumes are quoted in fashionable journals, and last week at the Ascot races she is reported to have been the belle of the "royal inclosure." Mrs. and Miss Leiter have been coaching through England with young Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor.

EMIN's announcement that he never expects to see Europe again will not surprise his friends. He seemed so contented with his lot years ago, as governor of the equa-torial provinces, that the Stanley rescue ex-pedition appeared not only unnecessary, but ridiculous. It is a curious irony that, after Stanley's fierce insistance on his being rescued, he should take the first oppor-tunity of showing how little it benefited

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWN completed her eightieth year last Sunday. There was no special observance of the day, although Houghton, Mifflin & Co. sen her a bouquet, as they have been in the habit of doing for years. Although in mental power Mrs. Stowe is again a child she is in excellent health physically, and almost daily takes a walk of nearly a mile to see her sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who also lives in Hartford.

THE decrease of population in Ireland shown by the last census is universal. It has been going on as rapidly in Ulster as elsewhere. Dublin and Belfast have grown somewhat, which gives a slight increase in the counties of Dublin and Antrim, but very other county has declined, and nearly all of the other large towns. The number of inhabited houses in the whole of Ireland is 872,669, a decrease of 41,449; the number of unoccupied houses is 65,717, an increase

To the great regret of the friends of the late Dr. Schliemann, many of the interest ing relies dug up by the great explorer in Troy have been stolen and despoiled by the miserable inhabitants of Asia Minor. Turks and Arabians in the neighborhood of the excavations use the valuable stones to build their huts. After Schliemann's death a man was employed to guard the ruins. His salary was discontinued recently, however, and the watchman ceased to guard the excavations. The Stamboul, of Constantinople, calls upon all scientific socie ties of Europe and America "to put an end to the iconoclasm and vandalism of the semi-barbarous inhabitants," and to con tinue the work of the great Schliemann.

I LOVE the man who boldly lies About the fish he didn't catch And always do my very best His most astounding yarns to ma teh But language can't express my score For the poltroon who humbly tries To make his catches smaller seem, Lest men should take his yarne for lies.

THE COMING BATTLE IN OHIO. acter, and the State pride of which he is the object will prove a potential factor in

enthusiastic as it promised to be, and the Ohio Republicans enter the campaign with

THE Republicans of Ohio are on solid ground. They declare war upon free trade and free-silver coinage; and the national Republican party is with them in this fight -Buffalo Commercial.

hatchet has been buried too deep for resurrection, and all hands have turned out to It is absolutely and distinctively a can-

vass on the tariff. As such, it will be regarded by all; and all friends of protection, no matter how they differ upon any other question, will for this reason heartily wish for McKinley's success .- Pittsburg

ley's speech of acceptance. He shows clearly how the law works to the advantage of the producers of this country .- Youngsfor Governor of Ohio with more enthusi-

vindicate this opening display of zeal and confidence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. THE protective tariff and a sound curren cy are the two achievements of Republican policy which must be maintained in their integrity against free-trade Democracy and the fanatic Alliance. Ohio Republicans

faith.-Detroit Tribune. WITH such a leader, an object not only to win, and the only disappointment we re-

WITH McKinley at their head, and standing upon a platform so sound in its every plank, the Republicans of Ohio will rid the State of Campbellism by a most emphatic majority, and thousands of votes cast by decent Democrats will assist in swelling that majority. The prospect in the Buck-

In the present exigency Mr. McKinley's place is unquestionably at the front. He in that he is the creative genius of the other points of Republican faith he occupies an advanced and aggressive position -Washington Post.

THE indications now are that he [Mc Kinley will be elected. The Democrats can do no better than renominate Campbell. Ohio is naturally a Republican State, and it would seem that nothing but national disaster, crop failure and hard times can give the Democrats a victory this year, backed as the Republicans will be with every influence that the country can yield, including money.—New York Morning Ad-

THE anticipated has come-the nomina-THE O'Gorman Mahon, whose death is | tion of McKinley for Governor of Ohio

they look ahead to the capture of the Legslature. Foraker is on deck with his banners flying, and his particular point of attack is John Sherman. . ould be a sad lay for Ohio and for the rethat saw Foraker take to sat of Sherman. But all that contest to the future. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

In William McKinly is embodied to an ideal extent all that is distinctly Repubican. Every drop of his blood is Republican. He is in perfect accord with all the principles of the party. He would no more sacrifice any one of those principles than he would desert his own child. There is an element of thoroughness and con-science in his candidacy which appeals to the sympathy of every intelligent and sincere Republican the country over. The rejoicing over his victory would extend to every nook and corne of the country, North and South, East and West.—Chicago nter Ocean.

THE Ohio Republicans have set an example to the party that it may well follow in every State and in the country at large. Their unanimity and enthusiasm will be a chilling surprise to the over-confident Democrats who, for seven months, have een predicting that the landslide of last November was a proof that the Republican party is on the point of disruption, and that Democratic victory next year is among the certainties. * So far as the Republicans and the Democrats in Ohio are concerned, the issue is free trade and protection. If McKinley can carry the State Ohio will be in the Republican column next year without a doubt .- Philadelphis Press.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Want to Know. When a house exhibits signs of scarlatina, should the case be put into the hands of a physi-

cian or a "housesmith!" True to His Faith. "Heah about Hawold! When the Gotrox girl filted him he twied to poison himself." "Pawis gween?"

"Of course not. He took London purple."

Theology and Science. "In some snakes," said the professor, "we find udimentary limbs, which would indicate that at one time the serpent was possessed of feet." "Oh, there is no doubt of that," responded Miss Flyppe. "The Scripture shows that the serpent made his earliest appearance as a walking delegate."

HIS TENDER HEART.

"Old Hutch" Has a Throbbing Auricle as Big as that of Any Oz.

"'Old Hutch' is just as prominent a figre upon the Board of Trade in Boston as he was in Chicago," said a broker from the Hub yesterday. "When he first appeared in the city he wore the same old familiar Prince Albert black coat, and began work on the board in that garb; but a day or two ater he entered the chamber dressed in a rand-new light-colored summer suit of the latest cutaway pattern. Every one noticed the change, and the old man became a target for the messenger-boys, one of whom im-mediately pinned a placard to the ex-Chiwhere did you get that suit? When one of the board members kindly relieved him of this placard the old gentleman waxed wroth to think that he had thus been made the butt of the youngster's merriment. Business had but fairly opened before the old man discovered that his back had been rnamented with another placard and takng off his coat he unpinned from it a piece of pasteboard bearing the legend: carry me back to my old arm-chair in Chieago.' This was too much, and the old speculator immediately stepped into the pit and demanded that all business should be suspended. It was done, too. Then he made a brief but characteristic speech in which he asked that the guilty party who had thus openly insulted him should be summarily discharged. Of course it was a very easy matter to locate the little cul-

prit and he was incontinently bounced instanter. Then business was resumed "The old man took quite an active part in the dealing and evidently soon forgot all about this rather unusual incident. hour later as he was leaving the building he noticed a sturdy little chap whose cheeks were wet with crying and who eemed to be in the deepest of distress. The boy started up and attempted to run away when he saw the tall figure approaching. but "Old Hutch" brought him to anchor by 'Here! Come here! stern exclamation: Where are you going! Come here, I say! Now, then, what's up? What's the matter? "'Oh, sir, In aded the money-indeed I did

-and now I've lost my job forever,' sobbed the little fellow. "'What job? Oh, come now, brace up. You can't win in this world by crying, my boy. May be matters aren't half so bad as

you imagine they are. "'It was only a joke, sir, and I did not intend any harm-really I didn't; but it's too late to talk about that now-my job's gone. And the youngster began crying afresh. "'Why don't you go to him, then, and tell him just how the matter stands? Maybe he will take you back again when he under-

stands the situation "'I don't understand you, sir.' "'Why, go back to your employer and tell him all about it. That's the only way to do now.

"'They would never listen to me, sir. But if—if you—if you would only tell 'em that you didn't care so very much about it Yes, if you please, sir. Oh, if you only

would! I didn't intent any harm when I pinned that card-"'Ah! Aha! So that's it, is it? I see. So you're the young scapegrace, are you, who tacked those cards on my back? Served you just right! Thought you were smart, suppose. Regular boy's trick. Deserved to lose your job. Just like a boy, thoughjust like a boy. Couldn't expect anything

"The old speculator turned to walk away hesitated, stopped, remained buried in thought for a full minute, and then said quietly: 'You are out of a job now! "A sob was the boy's only answer.

"'What have they been paying you? "'Seventy-five cents a day." "Well, I guess you ought to be able to earn \$1 a day then if you work for me. When the board opens to-morrow morning I'll give you enough to do to keep you out of mischief. Come to me then. Now run home and wash your face; there's a good

'And as the little fellow brightened up brushed away his tears and ran off to tell his companions all about his great good fortune he seemed to be not a whit happier than the old man himself."

DON'T FOOL WITH HOT WEATHER. How to Avoid the Suffering and Ferils of the Summer Season.

A large majority of all classes, conditions and sexes, intelligent and ignorant alike. greatly multiply the suffering and perils of hot spells by systematically fooling with the excessive heat. They flurry and bother about it and put themselves into needless prostration; they begin early in the morning to gorge their stomachs, already made sensitive by unusual heat, with ice water, ice soda, ice cream, ice cold beer, and wage the fool's warfare with heat until they are prostrated by sickness. In short, they fool with the hot spell until they bring upon themselves the worst possible results

The few wise people who have studied how to disarm hot spells and have courage enough to earry it out philosophically, face the hot, sweltering morning serenely, dress comfortably, eat sparingly, drink more sparingly than they eat, and go about their necessary labors with deliberate care. They never fume or fret; never fuss and waltz around to strike a temperature ten or twenty degrees above the thermometer, and they set aside for a cooler season all oppressive labors that can be postponed. Of course, there are many persons who must expose themselves to the severe heat. Laborers, builders and others whose occupations must be conducted under the blazing sun, can greatly mitigate the serious effects of excessive heat by temperance in all things-in labor, in drink, in food, and above all, temperance in temper. Roofers and others working on buildings should avoid work if possible in severe hot spells If they must work they should protect their heads by damp cloths or a fresh cab-bage leaf, on the head under the hat, and they should at once stop work when they feel dizziness or nausea of the stomach, for they are danger signals that all should re-

our hottest spells would be temperate sum mer weather, the people suffer less from heat than do the people of our generally comfortable climate. They never fool with the heat; they adjust themselves to it; they regulate their diet, drink, apparel and exercise to the situation; they shut themthe mornings and the evenings, which are levoted to labor or pleasure. But here, where excessive heat is the exception, we suffer needlessly, foolishly, simply because we persistently fool with the heat and ag-gravate its results. Don't fool with hot

James Patrick Mahon, known to friend

Before the days of Catholic emaneivation ne was an Irish country gentleman of the bard riding, hard living, hospitable, courcous, duel-fighting type, and one of the argest property-owners of County Clare. His family was an old and noble one, and had long been held in affection by the people. The O'Gorman Mahon in those days used to dress in clothes of green and white silk, and at the Clare election, at which the Catholies sent O'Connell to Parliament in 1828, he took a seat among the beams which supported the ceiling of the court-house, and from that lofty station set the high sheriff of the county at de-

forth in its own majesty.

from 1847 until 1852. For nearly a quarter of a century he was out of Parliament, during which time he a curious and checkered life. For awhile he lived in France and became mixed up with journalistic, financial and political enterprises in Paris. For a season he lived in South America and rose to positions of authority both in Chili and Peru. He was a general in the Peruvian army, and at one time he held the most important military office under the regulite, and also had command of their little fleet, and his hairbreadth escapes would make a hal

dozen exciting novels. When Parnell came to the front and the new crusade for Irish independence was on. this fine old Irish gentleman appeared in Irish politics once more. It was he who proposed against Mr. Shaw the then obscure squire Charles Stewart Par-Mahon was elected to a seat

House of Commons again for County Clare, and has neld a seat there up to the time of his death. He has been a firm advocate of Irish nationalism as it has been exemplified in the policy of the Home-rule party, and stuck closely to the Parnell phalanx until the O'Shea and the anti-Parnellites

The O'Gorman Mahon has been the grand old man of the Irish Parliamentary party. e was in the House of Commons l Mr. Villiers, "the father of free trade." He remembered Disraeli a stripling, and Gladone a novice. Thackeray put him in a book, and he has fought during his lifetime as many as sixteen duels. Mahon was a type of Irishman that is fast disapearing, and is now without representation the House of Commons. He was the ast survivor of the once multitudinous

the Supreme Court is such that the court | facture tin-plates. For instance, the London Daily Post says:

> Now, this is what you have to face, you he makers of South Wales. Do you shirk the awkward position! It looks as if you did-as if you wished to hide the ugly thing. Else why are you so foolish as to and to these \$15,000,000? You ought to try and reduce the \$15,000,000, and in so doing

would bringswift retribution to the makers. the views of the London Iroumonger

as, if they will move on and use their quick wite and undoubted energy, all that ther nations may do will not suffice to sap

-New York Herald.

FIRST of all, McKinley is a national charhis favor .- Kansas City Star. THE "send off" to Major McKinley was as

a good deal of power and fire.—Springfield

ALL's well in Ohio. The Republican fight the common enemy. Ohio has set an excellent example to the rest of the coun-

FARMERS who think they are not benefited by the tariff law may have their views changed by reading Major McKin-

MAJOR MCKINLEY has been nominated asm than was ever before manifested in a like case in all the history of the State; and his majority will be large enough to

have again inscribed on their banners the patriotic symbols of their historic political

of national attention but of national respect and enthusiasm, the Republicans of Ohio have the eyes of the country on them this year. We all expect Ohio Republicans gard as possible is that the majority for William McKinley may be under 50,000.

eye State is certainly brighter than it has been for years.—Minneapolis Tribune. more than any other man in the country represents the central and salient issue upon which the campaign is to be waged legislation which is on trial, while upon all

stood he will claim that his speculations were all entered into with the honest expectation of making money and secur-

FOUGHT SIXTEEN DUELS. The Death of the O'Gorman Mahon Closes a Curious and Thrilling Career. Philadelphia Telegraph. and foe as the O'Gorman Mahon, is dead in London. For some months he has been in a dying condition, and his friends have been keeping up a subscription to provide comfort for his sick room. He was one of the most historic figures of the House of Commons, though his age has always been something of a mystery, his biographers giving 1803 as the year of his birth. He

was born in County Clare.

It was from this elevation that he nominated Daniel O'Connell for Parliament. It was at the reading of the writ in the courthouse that Sheriff Molony told "that gentleman to take off that badge" (the symbol of the Order of Liberators). Mahon electrified him with the reply: "This gentleman tells that gentleman that, if that gentleman presumes to touch this gentleman, this gentleman will defend himself against that gentleman-or any other gentlemanwhile he has the arm of a gentleman to protect him." The flabbergasted sheriff sat down, and, says Shiel, quoting Curran, "The soul" of O'Gorman Mahon 'walked

He was O'Connell's firm friend through all the political excitement of the ensuing period. When O'Connell appeared at the bar of the House he declined to take the oath of allegiance, on the ground that it contained provisions which he could not as a Catholic conscientiously accept. A new writ was assued, and Mahon went back with his chief to fight, and fight successfully, the battle over again. Later he was elected to Parliament himself. In 1830 his election was annulled, as he was one o the most dangerous advocates of the repea of the Union, the home-rule movement of forty-five years ago. He was indicted by O'Connell's side and imprisoned with him for taking part in those immense meetings which at that time time swept over the country from Antrim to Cork. Later when the Liberator was dead and the unparalleled agitation had ceased, the O'Gorman Mahon entered the House of Commons as a Radical, and held his seat

affair, when he went over with McCarthy

ace of the Irish gentleman, as ready with his vistol as with his tongue, Tall, erect as a pine, with masses of perfectly white hair falling from his head, he has been a stately figure on the Irish side of the House of Commons. Personally he re a somewhat close resemblance to Walt Whitman. He never left the House until adjournment, and the dreary hours of tedious debate were whiled away by him in telling entertaining stories of the men tifty and sixty years ago whose lives make up large part of English history of the nineeenth century. He was the man who introduced Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea. He was a man of strict and punctilious ideas, and when the scandal came out it was reported that he wanted to fight a duel with the Irish leader on account of the way in

which he had taken advantage of the in-Such, at any rate, was the talk at the time, although it is certain that no challenge ever passed. The birthday of the O'Gorman Mahon was known to be in March, although on the question of age he was always curiously sensitive, and is was a graceful ceremony each year among his friends on the Irish side of the House to dine with the old man and drink his health. On this occasion last year the Irish grand old man was greatly pleased to receive from the English grand old man a photograph of Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Glad-

stone's autograph congratulations at-

Conger's Statements Belied. Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, who seems to ave been the biggest toad in the antifarrison puddle that recently collected at Indianapolis, claims that seven-tenths of the Republicans in his State agree with him in his opposition to the renomination of President Harrison. Just about the time Mr. Conger was making this assertion the Republicans of Summit county were voting whether they should send him as a delegate to represent them at the State convention which was in session in Columbus Thursday. He was defeated, on the ground that his views on the presidential nomination question do not coincide with those of his Republican neighbors. It appears to be time for Mr. Conger to reverse himself and resume his judgment, or else stop trying to

represent the Ohio Republicans. Brutal and Senseless.

Divested of all the glamour which is attempted to be thrown around it, the fight between Slavin and Kilrain was, like all others of its kind, a brutal and senseless exhibition. It may be said that such contests show how much the physical system can endure under judicious training; but as here are probably not a hundred prizefighters out of a population of sixty-five millions, the practical lesson which might be taught would have but little value.

The Gauntlet Again Thrown Down

Philadelphia Press. William McKinley and protection are nade the watchwords of the fight in Ohio just a year after an election which a great many short-sighted people thought a final and adverse verdict on the Mckinley tariff.

Where's That Boom?

Washington Post. The friends of the Isaac P. Gray presilential boom are becoming quite apprehensive. It has not been heard from for sev-

No Hope for Pussy-Cat Gray. Philadelphia Press. Ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray's middle name

is Pusey. In spite of this fact, there are no signs that the cat will jamp this way.